

WANTED
to hear from owner having
A GOOD FARM
for sale. Not particular about location. Please give price and description, and reason for selling. State when possession can be had. Will deal with owners only.
L. Darbyshire, Rochester, N. Y.
Box 984.

AT THE DOMINION FAIR
NELSON DISTRICT TO BE ADEQUATELY REPRESENTED
PREPARATIONS UNDER WAY THAT ENSURE FINE EXHIBITS

Nelson district will be well represented at the Dominion fair at Calgary in June next. The Nelson Agricultural association has taken hold of the arrangements and with the co-operation of the board of trade and other local bodies will see to it that Nelson is very much in evidence at Calgary upon the occasion of the big Dominion fair, which promises to be the greatest thing of the kind the west has yet seen.
The apries, that will form a prominent feature of Nelson's fruit exhibit, are already in cold storage at Calgary. Smaller fruits and berries will be supplied direct, if the season permits and in addition there will be a good display of bottled fruit. Special committees have been appointed to look after timber and mineral displays, both of which will be made as representative as possible.
It is understood that the Trail smelter people will prepare a specially fine exhibit, which will be one of the conspicuous features of the fair.
It is gratifying to note the interest that is being taken in this coming exhibition of western products. It will afford an unequalled opportunity for Nelson to show to western Canada what this section of British Columbia can produce and from all indications the showings made will be worthy of the Queen City of the Kootenays.

AMNESTY BILL PASSED
Paris, April 3.—The chamber of deputies has adopted the amnesty bill by a vote of 405 to 5. This bill was prepared and submitted by the cabinet and grants amnesty to those who committed political offenses in 1907 in connection with the wine growers' revolt in south France, except in the case of anti-patriotism, anti-militarism and activity in insubordination.

FRUIT TREES
From 7c Each
All kinds warranted true to name, clean, thrifty trees, flowering plants, shrubs 10c; canna, dahlias, 5c, etc.
Small fruit plants, largest assortment in Canada; 100 varieties; Wonderful Herbert Raspberry. Tested at Exp. Farm, Ottawa, yielded 10,250 quarts per acre; 12 plants, 50 boxes. Largest, best double cropper any ever introduced. It's poor business to buy a thing anywhere before you see our catalogue, worth \$1, but it's free and saves you half.

RIVERVIEW NURSERY CO.
Box M, Woodstock Ont.
DO YOU KNOW
THE WET WEATHER COMFORT AND PROTECTION afforded by a
SLICKER!
Clean-Light Durable
Guaranteed Waterproof
Sold Everywhere

NOTICE
NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY.

TAKE NOTICE that J. Laine Stocks of Nelson, B.C., occupation, accountant, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:
Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of lot 222, thence west 20 chains; thence south 20 chains; thence east 20 chains; thence north 20 chains to place of beginning, containing 40 acres, more or less.

Tested Stock Seed, Acclimatized Trees, Plants FOR THE FARM, GARDEN, LAWN OR CONSERVATORY.
Reliable varieties at reasonable prices. No borers; no scale; no fumigation; no damage to stock. No windy agents to annoy you. Buy direct and get trees and plants that grow.
Fertilizers, Bee Supplies, Spray Pumps, Spraying Materials, Cut Flowers, etc. Oldest established nurseries on the mainland of British Columbia. Catalogue free.

M. J. Henry's Nurseries
Greenhouses—3016 Westminster Road, Vancouver, B. C.
Branch Nurseries—S. Vancouver.

MAYOR'S REPLY JUSTIFIES HIS CRITICISM

SHOWS WHY EXPENDITURES UPON POWER PLANT SHOULD BE UNDERTAKEN AND ATTACKS THE METHODS OF THE LAST CITY COUNCIL.
A letter from W. G. Gillett on civic matters appears this morning in the regular correspondence column, although received a little late last evening and also although the same communication appeared in the local evening paper last night.
His worship, mayor Taylor has written The Daily News in regard to Mr. Gillett's criticisms as follows:
Editor The Daily News—In answering the article in the Daily Canadian, I want it distinctly understood that I would not deem it worthy of any reply. In view of the coarseness of the insinuations, if it were not that he therein accuses me of cowardice in making statements in council which I would not freely make in the open. This letter, I trust, will forever place that issue at rest, and if Mr. Gillett can challenge any statement now herein to be made, he has his remedy in the courts, which remedy if not taken by him, will mean that he cannot refute the truth of all I state.
(1) Mr. Gillett states that last year there were insinuations to the effect that he had converted the city's property to his own use, which investigation showed to be utterly unfounded; and that such charges were revived this year in the council in a sneaking and cowardly way and again disproved.
The matter of W. G. Gillett which mayor of Nelson, taking its valuable plant and making it a rental of 10 cents per diem is one that deserves the most severe criticism of all right thinking citizens. His act was in my opinion wholly unlawful and was punishable under the statutes, he was I believe clearly disqualified after taking such plant under that agreement with the city of which he was mayor. Section 20 of the "Municipal Classes Act" imposes on the city council the duty to vote and act upon a petition or complaint, and section 22 imposes a penalty of \$2500. Only last week in Victoria, Mr. Justice Irving gave judgment against a disqualified alderman for \$1500 as costs.
The city plant has been partly recovered from Mr. Gillett as follows:
(a) From the court house—One steam boiler and its parts; one steam engine plant and its parts; one steam cement mixer, one derrick.
(b) From his workshop—One steam pump.
(c) From his quarry at Kaslo—One steam drilling machine, and he has there yet one steam boiler.
Competent men are ready to prove that a proper rental for this plant would be at least \$250 per day, instead of 10 cents. But the statute in my opinion makes the whole transaction clearly wholly unlawful. No mayor should deal with the city's property under agreement or otherwise. The principle shocks the opinion of all right thinking citizens. It has cost the city over \$100 to return this plant to our work, which so far, I have not heard has been handed to the city clerk by Mr. Gillett. W. G. Gillett still has property of the city, and last January I begged him to pass in a complete inventory and thus shut off criticism but he did not do so. I have asked the city engineer to get such an inventory, he has only reported to me the machinery recovered. How extraordinary it must surely appear to any one that a mayor thus violating the statute and the true principles which should govern anyone holding a public trust, should dare to say that charges were disproved. Can the citizens disbelieve the evidence of their own eyes? And why should the revenue derived to by him be taken to connect with the above water main and thus relieve some of the burden.
(3) As to the new works at power plant—The council, and I believe the citizens, are all agreed on this matter, hence the criticism is directed against the good sense of all.
For the weir and draft tube we have the opinion of one of Canada's greatest engineers, Mr. C. B. Smith and our own engineer. The construction is practically the same as that employed by the W. K. P. & L. Co. across the river. This work has been, we believe, excellently performed under great obstacles, at great cost to be sure, because in working through narrow

BETTER PRICE

Copper Will Command a Higher Figure
GERMAN EXPERT'S OPINION
R. MERTON OF FRANKFURT ON A TOUR OF THE CONTINENT VISITS THE BOUNDARY COUNTRY AND SAYS HE IS FAVORABLY IMPRESSED.
(Special to The Daily News)
Phoenix, April 10.—Phoenix and the Boundary had a visitor this week who is of some importance in the metallurgical world, being R. Merton of Frankfurt, on the Main, Germany. Mr. Merton is commercial agent and field representative of a concern known as Metallgesellschaft—or Metal company, in plain English. This concern is the largest metal selling concern in the world, it is said. It does not sell more copper than the Amalgamated interests, but it handles copper extensively, whether directly interested in those countries, zinc, lead, etc., and controls a smelting works and refineries at Swansea, in the United States, Mexico and other parts of the world.
The father of Mr. Merton is president of Metallgesellschaft, and the company is the parent of the American Metal Co., of New York, of which Jacob Langlois is president, he being also president of the Granby Consolidated. Mr. Merton is on an extensive tour, having come here from Arizona and California, where he visited the large metallurgical works, whether directly interested in those countries or not, thus keeping in touch with conditions at the seat of the metal trade generally. He was accompanied here by A. B. W. Hodges, local manager of the Granby Co., who showed him over and through the Granby properties.
Asked regarding his impressions of the Granby mines and smelter, he expressed himself as most favorably impressed; in fact, in his travels this trip, he had seen nothing that compared with them for low costs and general economy of working. He referred especially to the recently installed self-dumping apparatus at the 400-foot level of the Victoria shaft of the Granby mines, which ore is raised to the surface by means of the ore pocket in 10 seconds, without the trolley train ever stopping and without being touched by a single man; and also to the mechanical feeding apparatus which works successfully at the Granby smelter. Nothing like this had he seen in other mines or smelters.
Asked as to his views on the prospects for a rise in the price of copper, Mr. Merton, who speaks good English, like all educated Germans, stated that one could figure as well as he. However, he believed, from what he had learned and all the sources of information should be the best—that there could be a little doubt about an upward tendency for the brown metal, and though it might be slow, and occasionally sag again, still he looked for the average of prices for the latter half of 1908 to be a decided improvement on those for the first half. "At 15 cents per pound, a year ago," said Mr. Merton, "copper was at an abnormally high. And so, now at 13 cents per pound, it is abnormally low. There should be a gradual increase in the price, for there are almost no stocks on hand with the manufacturers of brass and copper goods, and as soon as the financial world clears a little more, a better price will be realized for the metal." 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C.-B. RESIGNS

Biarritz, April 6.—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the British prime minister, has resigned.

London, April 6.—Herbert Henry Asquith, the chancellor of the exchequer, who has been summoned by the king to Biarritz, crossed by the night boat from Dover to Calais tonight, enroute to that place to see the king, whose absence at a time when it was known that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's illness must lead almost inevitably to a cabinet crisis, provokes criticism in the English papers.

There has been a rumor that the king would return to London on Saturday next, but it is very doubtful. In his letter of resignation to the king, Sir Henry advised his majesty to summon Mr. Asquith. The latter, in fact, has not a rival for the leadership of his party and the government. His accession to the premiership undoubtedly will sooner or later lead to sweeping changes in the constitution of the late ministry, but under the unprecedented circumstances of the British premier resigning during an important session of parliament, it is possible the new premier will content himself with only absolutely necessary changes, leaving further reconstruction until the weighty measures now before parliament are disposed of, and this the more especially, in view of the desirability of avoiding, as far as possible, bye-elections, which would be necessitated by appointing new men to office.

The friends of Winston Spencer Churchill, who figures as a likely cabinet candidate, contend that he would be able to carry his seat in Manchester, but taking into consideration the result of all previous bye-elections, particularly at Peckham, no liberal seats are regarded too safe at the present time. In any event, whether Mr. Asquith declares to complete the reconstruction of the cabinet now, or postpones it, any difficulty that he is likely to experience will arise rather from the redundancy, than the paucity of talent among the young members of the party awaiting recognition. It will be almost impossible to find portfolios for all deserving aspirants, while further embarrasment is not unlikely, through the reluctance of older members of the cabinet to make room for fresh blood.

It is an open secret that the party expects the retirement of Earl Grey, colonial secretary, the marquess of Rippon, lord privy seal; lord Tweedmouth, first lord of the admiralty; H. J. Gladstone, secretary of state for the colonies; and Mr. Asquith, secretary for Scotland, and Sir H. B. Fowler, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, but it is doubtful if they can be persuaded to yield their places.

Another development which is regarded as not impossible is that Mr. Asquith will make overtures to lord Rosebery to join the cabinet at some future time. Mr. Asquith is supposed to be nearer in sympathy with lord Rosebery in the political world than with the radicals, but speculation in this direction need hardly enter into the present calculation.

Beyond the fact that David Lloyd George, Winston Spencer Churchill, and Walter Runciman, the financial secretary of the treasury, will be included in the new cabinet, all is conjecture. Among the most brilliant are the two former. Of the young men, Churchill, with all his historical name and fine record as a writer and parliamentarian, is the better known abroad. During his tenancy in the colonial office he has displayed industry and ability fully warranting the confidence of his leaders.

David Lloyd George is a brilliant parliamentary debater and platform speaker. With the retirement of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman he is left the undisputed leader of the radical wing. He commands golden opinions for the capacity he showed in dealing with great trade interests and he is accredited with having engineered through the house of commons, measures involving the most delicate negotiations, without having made a single mistake of importance. He has been such a success that Churchill is said to be reluctant to succeed him as president of the board of trade, and unless the earl of Elgin resigns, there will be difficulty in finding an approximate place for Mr. Churchill.

It is admitted on all sides that the retirement of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is a death blow for the home rule movement and the nationalists do not attempt to hide their disappointment at the resignation of Mr. Asquith who will leave Mr. Birrell in charge of the Irish office.

John F. Redmond, the national leader, said to the Associated Press: "It is undeniable that the resignation of Mr. Campbell-Bannerman is a great loss to Ireland. As to Mr. Asquith there is nothing to say as yet. I do not think it is until I see what he does, or fails to do."

on the home rule bill he rose to a prominent position even that rank. The next year he was nominated for the lord rectorship of Glasgow. In 1884 he acted as arbitrator in the London cab strike and his award gave general satisfaction; and in the next year introduced the disestablishment of the church of Wales bill. Like many other distinguished men, Mr. Asquith plays golf.

A speaker Mr. Asquith is terse, epigrammatic and sarcastic. He is unrivaled in getting up a political case. His political manner is not ingratiating. It is even a little stiff. There is about it a warning air that fools will not be suffered gladly. Men accuse him of the superiority which is commonly associated with Oxford. They suspect that his inclination to treat stupidity as a sort of crime. His alert and energetic bearing is his expression, it is said, of a disposition that is fundamentally self-centred and not without its spice of intellectual arrogance.

The spoken word betrays the man even more than the written one. Mr. Asquith's speeches have many admirable qualities. They are pungent, vigorous, clear, concise. The defect is their lack of tone and color. A certain bloodless rigidity of excellence runs through them. The speaker, you feel, knows almost to well what he is going to say and just how he is going to carry it out. He will not for a moment be carried out of himself. "The magic hand of chance" had no share in the composition of these ordered resonant periods. The vibrant voice so confident and full, the abrupt, dramatic gesture, just fail to convince one that the speaker fully feels the passion of his cause.

It is announced the king has conferred the Order of the Garter on lord Crewe, lord president of the council, and the Order of the Thistle upon lord Tweedmouth. These are regarded as premier Campbell-Bannerman's last recommendations to his majesty, and may also mean a change in the portfolios of these ministers.

The Daily Chronicle in an editorial this morning on the awkwardness of the king's absence, says Sir Henry's resignation was postponed for a time in the belief that the king would find it convenient to return to London. "His absence at such a critical time," says the paper, "may be due to a reason which we know nothing of, but it looks as though the king had made the first mistake of a reign so uninterruptedly successful and popular."

COMMUNICATIONS

Letters to The Daily News on current topics are cordially invited, subject to the following terms: The letters must be plainly written (type-written preferred) on one side of the writing paper only, of reasonable length and must be signed by the writer for publication.

The Daily News is not responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

EDITOR THE DAILY NEWS:

Several times I have noticed in the reports of the meetings of this year's council sneers at the work of last year's council. Sometimes, only insinuated, sometimes stated. This reached a climax when, to quote the language of your own report, the mayor characterized the laying of a pipe line to the C.P.R. as "reckless and foolish expenditure."

I had not intended to take any notice of the matter but I find that some of my friends, for whose opinion I have respect, are anxious that I should reply.

A letter from C. J. Jackovic to the mayor has been published, and must presume at the instance of the latter. Mr. Jackovic offers his theory as to the value to the city of the pipe line through Fairview. Here he says that the cost of the line was \$773. The former revenue of the city from that service was \$73.85 per month. Now in spite of a 25 per cent reduction in the rates it is \$106.20. When connected, the C.P.R. will pay \$20 and the Canada Zinc company \$15, making a total of \$196.45 per month as against \$72.85, an increase of \$123.60 a month or \$1483.20 per year, which is more than 20 per cent interest on the cost. This what mayor Taylor calls "reckless and foolish."

At present there are 17 new applicants in that district who can be supplied at a cost of \$110 and will contribute annually \$20. Mr. Jackovic's personal interest in the matter is not hard to see. He was manager of a private line, paid for by himself with the assistance of R. Williams, J. A. Devar, W. Douche, A. C. G. and others. So much for the "reckless and foolish" expenditures by last year's council. What about this year?

Clemens Hershel saw no danger to the power plant from possible falling of rock. Neither, so far as we have been informed, did Cecil B. Smith, but William Shackleton did, and secured instructions for casing in the feed pipe with concrete; that was a mere excuse for finding further employment for Mr. Shackleton and the cost means that amount of money squandered. Now, it is resolved to raise the forebay walls for fear of high water. Last year the water flowed over the intake 18 inches before it was within 200 feet of coming into the forebay. If the water is exceptionally high as it was in the case of the forebay walls; but at the end of the forebay are two spillways, 22 feet high, and together 12 feet wide; storing the water in the forebay by stop logs with all necessary appliances to raise the water for the forebay to empty. All this has been done on the sole recommendation of Mr. Shackleton. Our two engineers are ignored, and so are all the experts that have been engaged. This also, I submit, is merely an excuse for giving profitable employment to Mr. Shackleton. Further, this year's council, guided by Mr. Shackleton, closed down the water works and they were re-opened with material. The work that was to be completed in 25 days at most has lasted nearly six weeks and the end is not in sight. The cost has been nearly \$100,000. It is, however, this extra payment to the West Kootenay Power and Light Company. If this is not squandering money by recklessness or stupidity, what is it?

Toward the end of last year there were instructions that I had converted city property to my own use. Investigation showed the charge to be utterly unfounded. Every one understood that the investigator was William Shackleton. That charge was re-

vived in a sneaking and cowardly way in this year's council, and has again been proved.

I am ready to defend on the platform my private character, my public career and my administration of the city against any man, mayor Taylor may have to charge. I trust he will either arrange to make his charges and criticisms publicly where I can reply on behalf of last year's council, or have the utmost decency to stop making them from the shelter of the council chamber. I am, yours sincerely, W. G. GILBERT.

April 10, 1908. Mayor Taylor's reply to Mr. Gilbert's letter will be found in another column of this issue.—Ed.

THE CARE OF ORCHARDS

A SUCCESSFUL FRUIT GROWER MUST BE A SPECIALIST

SECRETARY BROCK ADDS HIS ENDORSEMENT

Professor Ernest Walker of the Arkansas experimental station has issued Bulletin No. 91, "Suggestions upon the care of apple orchards." Extracts from this bulletin are appended.

Roy C. Brock, secretary of the Kootenay Fruit Growers' association, commenting on the bulletin, said yesterday: "The bulletin upon the care of apple orchards, issued by Prof. Walker, is highly commendable and should suggest much to Kootenay Fruit growers. The same reasons for scientific and studied care given by Prof. Walker for the old orchards, will undoubtedly apply to our young orchards. I wish to call particular attention to the statement made under 'Fruiting' and 'Pruning' and 'Insecting.' Don't forget that business methods must be used in the growing of fruits and that the association will require its members to come up to the standard in every transaction this coming season. I hope ranchers will come to the association's office and ascertain what is expected of them and then follow the instructions given. All will have been worth the best interests of the fruit growers at heart."

Just as the season is opening a few paragraphs are appended from this bulletin, in which Prof. Walker tells of the changed conditions which have been brought about in the apple business, and which explain why one cannot grow fruit with the same treatment which formerly yielded a crop of apples. Referring to the beginning of the orchard industry in northwest Arkansas, Prof. Walker says: "Insects and fungous diseases caused considerable trouble at first, but with the increase of the orchard areas fungous and insect enemies multiplied with the increased facilities afforded. The conditions have changed greatly since the beginning of the commercial apple industry here, and the grower must recognize this fact or he may as well abandon apple-growing."

"The soil in bearing orchards is not as productive as it was when the orchards were first planted. "Second, insects and fungi are more abundant than in the past. They are so abundant that the grower must give more attention to spraying and the various means of control if he would produce marketable apples. "Third, the competition has increased—not merely local competition—but national competition; made possible by the improved system of refrigeration cars. "Fourth, buyers and marketmen are more critical and not enough to grow apples—they must be good apples."

"Fifth, to meet the changed conditions the fruit grower must employ a specialist. Fruit-growing, although farming, to a limited extent, may well be a side line of fruit if it is not sufficient to be a specialty and skilled simply in the production of apples. The development of commercial horticulture requires that this ability be supplemented with business methods."

"A few of our growers realize these things, and are giving their orchards intelligent care, but the majority still follow neglectful methods. The business has in many cases simply been handed over to the ignorant, and the whole, a neglected appearance. They suggest feed herds of good milk cows still giving milk, but at the expense of their very life blood. They are like the apple crop's when there are good apple crops and fungi get a good share of the fruit, but the grower has practically nothing left. The crop was light and small the two preceding years. Three light crops in succession, and those shared with bugs and fungi, have been hard on apple enthusiasm. The experience, however, is not wholly a misfortune. It has demonstrated beyond question that the failure of the neglectful methods so prevalent among growers, and how much the industry has suffered as a result of orchard pests."

"While most orchards yielded very poor crops, poor apples and poor returns, the past season, orchards here and there in Arkansas, and elsewhere, yielded fair crops of fine apples, and because of this and the general scarcity of good apples, brought their owners high prices. The orchards were not wide-awake horticulturists have heard of or seen such examples the past season. The contrast in returns between the two types of orchards has been most noticeable. Many of the orchards were accidental or 'luck,' little would the experience profit any outside of those who were 'lucky.' As it is, however, this kind of success or a measure of it, is within the reach of every apple grower, and for this reason these scattering successes in an 'off year' of the grower's interest to all. Chance had nothing to do with the difference. The cause of the contrast in results was simply this: The majority of the orchards received only indifferent or no care. The trees are left to struggle with weeds, poor

soil, bugs and fungi. Consequently yield only indifferent results. A few orchards receive intelligent care in the way of cultivation, fertilization or spraying, and yield satisfactory returns when the others fail.

"It is, in the main, simply a matter of choice with the grower as to what returns he will have from an apple orchard. There is nothing surprising in the intelligent grower in the outcome of good care applied to the orchard. The surprise is that improvident orchard owners do as well as they do, and that Nature is so long-suffering."

"The splendid results in orchards receiving intelligent and generous treatment during the past season, when almost universally it was considered an 'off year' for the orchard under the fresh and and much greater interest than usual in the proper care of bearing orchard. This is indeed a most encouraging outlook. If the experience of the orchard under the present season is not abandoned their neglectful methods and substituting for them intelligent and reasonable care of orchards, the season's failure will be worth more to the orchard owner than the yield of every apple tree, large and small, in Arkansas."

"That's pretty strong talk, but is it not justified? We believe Prof. Walker's experience with the orchard under the present season, and the results of his care proves the truth of this statement."

We have not room here to tell the treatment which was given this orchard. It was turned over to Prof. Walker August 1st, and was planted somewhat at that time and a cover crop planted; further pruning was done during the winter, barnyard manure was applied to the soil, and the orchard was well sprayed. The trees were all under-size, many of them were full of dead limbs, and therefore heroic treatment was demanded. Early next spring the trees were started and the orchard was well sprayed. The part of the bulletin which refers to the spraying is particularly timely at this time, just as the season for spraying is at hand. The bulletin is well worth reading all the good results to the spraying—not by any means. The cultivation, fertilizing, pruning, etc., were all important—but it is likely they would have been without results without the spraying. Concerning this part of the work Prof. Walker says:

"The fungous diseases and insects of the apple tree are very prevalent and serious in Arkansas orchards are apple scab, bitter rot, rust, fly-speak fungus, sooty blotch, the apple worm, or codling moth, the plum curculion, a narrow-leaved apple, and the apple maggot. "Scab the past season was very abundant, affecting from 50 to 90 per cent of the fruit in unsprayed orchards. Late in the season scab-infested fruit cracked completely. The conditions were not favorable to bitter rot late in the season, being too dry. There was slight injury from it, however, in the form of black spots on the fruit. The extent of damage was very slight. Spraying to some extent after barreling. Traces of it were very prevalent."

"The spring conditions were favorable to apple or cedar-rust, and more of it was present than in the past season. Less than I should have expected to find. Fly-speak fungus is not uncommon in unsprayed orchards. The apple worm, codling moth, and the apple maggot were without spraying it has frequently been found to affect from 25 to 75 per cent of the fruit. In some instances as high as 85 per cent of the apples were wormy. "The conditions have increased—not merely local competition—but national competition; made possible by the improved system of refrigeration cars. "Fourth, buyers and marketmen are more critical and not enough to grow apples—they must be good apples."

"Fifth, to meet the changed conditions the fruit grower must employ a specialist. Fruit-growing, although farming, to a limited extent, may well be a side line of fruit if it is not sufficient to be a specialty and skilled simply in the production of apples. The development of commercial horticulture requires that this ability be supplemented with business methods."

"A few of our growers realize these things, and are giving their orchards intelligent care, but the majority still follow neglectful methods. The business has in many cases simply been handed over to the ignorant, and the whole, a neglected appearance. They suggest feed herds of good milk cows still giving milk, but at the expense of their very life blood. They are like the apple crop's when there are good apple crops and fungi get a good share of the fruit, but the grower has practically nothing left. The crop was light and small the two preceding years. Three light crops in succession, and those shared with bugs and fungi, have been hard on apple enthusiasm. The experience, however, is not wholly a misfortune. It has demonstrated beyond question that the failure of the neglectful methods so prevalent among growers, and how much the industry has suffered as a result of orchard pests."

"While most orchards yielded very poor crops, poor apples and poor returns, the past season, orchards here and there in Arkansas, and elsewhere, yielded fair crops of fine apples, and because of this and the general scarcity of good apples, brought their owners high prices. The orchards were not wide-awake horticulturists have heard of or seen such examples the past season. The contrast in returns between the two types of orchards has been most noticeable. Many of the orchards were accidental or 'luck,' little would the experience profit any outside of those who were 'lucky.' As it is, however, this kind of success or a measure of it, is within the reach of every apple grower, and for this reason these scattering successes in an 'off year' of the grower's interest to all. Chance had nothing to do with the difference. The cause of the contrast in results was simply this: The majority of the orchards received only indifferent or no care. The trees are left to struggle with weeds, poor

soil, bugs and fungi. Consequently yield only indifferent results. A few orchards receive intelligent care in the way of cultivation, fertilization or spraying, and yield satisfactory returns when the others fail.

"It is, in the main, simply a matter of choice with the grower as to what returns he will have from an apple orchard. There is nothing surprising in the intelligent grower in the outcome of good care applied to the orchard. The surprise is that improvident orchard owners do as well as they do, and that Nature is so long-suffering."

"The splendid results in orchards receiving intelligent and generous treatment during the past season, when almost universally it was considered an 'off year' for the orchard under the fresh and and much greater interest than usual in the proper care of bearing orchard. This is indeed a most encouraging outlook. If the experience of the orchard under the present season is not abandoned their neglectful methods and substituting for them intelligent and reasonable care of orchards, the season's failure will be worth more to the orchard owner than the yield of every apple tree, large and small, in Arkansas."

CHEAPER POSTAGE

Montreal, April 6.—Postmaster general Lennox, at a meeting in the board of trade today, told the merchants that he was hopeful that a one cent drop letter rate would be put through at the present session of parliament.

G. T. P. CONSTRUCTION

Divisional Headquarters Removed to Edmonton for Summer

R. W. Jones, divisional engineer of the G. T. P. between Edmonton and Saskatoon, is in the city this morning. Mr. Jones intends making Edmonton his headquarters until the G. T. P. line is completed as far as this city. Construction work, or at least the grading, is finished on the line for 200 miles west of Saskatoon, and the river in order to get near the scene of operations it was necessary for Mr. Jones to come west on the C. N. R. to Watskanin and thence to Harey. "The divisional headquarters have accordingly been moved to Edmonton and will be maintained here this summer. Mr. Jones has an office staff of six or eight in number."

WILL RENOVATE SUBSIDY

Montreal, April 10.—A London cable says it is understood no official information is obtainable that the British government has decided to renew the subsidy to the Canadian Pacific Empire mail service on the Pacific on certain stipulations. The post office department intimated when the present temporary renewal was arranged the necessity of closer connections between railways and steamship service on the Pacific coast. This will presumably present no serious difficulty.

FOR OLD AGE PENSIONS

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMISSIONER IN NOVA SCOTIA

PROPOSE FORMATION OF A PERMANENT PENSION BOARD

The commission appointed under the provisions of the act passed by the Nova Scotia legislature in 1907, entitled "An Act respecting old age pensions and miners' relief societies," for the purpose of examining into and reporting upon the feasibility of adopting some scheme of providing old age pensions for workmen, and in particular for such workmen as have by themselves or in conjunction with their employers, established benefit and relief societies of kind and administration of existing miners' relief societies, submitted its report under date of Feb. 7, 1908. The commission held meetings at various points throughout the province over a period of four months, beginning in September, 1907, and a considerable amount of information was obtained by means of correspondence. The matters submitted to the commission fall under the following heads:

1. The feasibility of adopting some plan providing old age pensions for workmen, and in particular for such workmen as have either by themselves, or in conjunction with their employers, established benefit and relief societies. 2. The organization and administration of relief societies formed under the provisions of Chapter 23, Revised Statutes. The commission found that a general scheme for old age pensions was not now feasible in Nova Scotia, or likely to be so in the near future. The fact that the number of aged men per thousand is very high in Nova Scotia, higher indeed than in any other of the provinces of the dominion, and that the financial ability of the province is limited, were put forward as the basis of the commission's opinion in this connection.

The commissioners are unanimously of the opinion that it is not for the present relief societies and the local conditions, which have grown up around them, the formation of a permanent body of all the colliery workers of Nova Scotia providing the benefits of the present societies and adding thereto total disability and old age pension features. There are however, many difficulties in the way, apart from local conditions and the commission recommends, if a total disability and pension scheme is adopted, that however it may be organized, it should be a distinct and separate fund from the present relief funds. It considers that no extended argument is necessary to justify the adoption of some scheme in the province which would be a total disability and pension scheme for the coal mines or have reached old age with its consequent inability to earn a livelihood, which they have been the main contributors. The report adds that the government may well justify itself in making a contribution to this scheme based to some extent on the portion paid by the men themselves, the coal mines being the greatest provincial asset. With regard to the most practical means of establishing disability and pension fund the commission is of the opinion that the formation of a permanent board, should be called the Pension Board, should be formed which should have wide powers of framing regulations for the organization and administration of the scheme, the same to be subject to the approval of the governor in council.

The report of the commission sets forth the results of an extended examination into the organization and administration of existing relief societies. There are at present in Nova Scotia 15 of these societies. Several anomalies in the administration of the societies is stated to be their entire lack of cooperation. It is recommended in this connection that the colliery workers of Nova Scotia be organized in one large society with local branches and that the government take over the care and management of the funds of the general societies in an emergency or disaster fund was also recommended. A draft bill is submitted to provide for the establishment of the Nova Scotia Colliery Workers' Provident society in accordance with the above findings.

ARE IN DEMAND

(Special to The Daily News) Vancouver, April 4.—J. W. Stewart, directing manager of Foley, Welsh & Stewart, arrived here today enroute to Prince Rupert to take charge of the work on the 160 mile contract his firm has with the G. T. P. He states that actual operations will begin on next Wednesday and within a month and a half grading will be started over the entire stretch. He estimates that between 5000 and 6000 men will be needed, and any white workman on the coast is sure of employment, as the entire supply here will be taken on before any are brought from east of the Rockies. The entire job would usually take two years but under special orders from Mr. Morse this work will be rushed through all seasons so as to finish it in a year and a half. The section from Kitsealis canyon to Prince Rupert is the heaviest on the entire line of the road, it being necessary to blast through solid rock all the way. The total expenditure on the contract will be \$10,000,000, and when work is in full swing, the company will distribute half a million per month. Mr. Stewart emphatically denied the stories current that the firm was shipping its supplies via Seattle, saying that their policy was to favor Canada every time. The expense of the shipment of the initial plant from Seattle, alone, will cost \$200,000.

Provincial game warden Williams will leave for the interior shortly with the definite purpose of locating a big game preserve in east Kootenay, to be managed along the same lines as the Yellowstone National Park. Dr. Horaday of the New York Zoological Park has advised him to select a tract of 40 to 20 miles, north of the Crow's Nest line and between Bull and Elk rivers.

Provincial dairy commissioner Logan was severely criticized at the annual meeting of the Dairy Producers' Association for spending his time in fostering the interests of a private company with which he is connected rather than assisting dairies already in operation. Mr. Logan replied that he conceded it was better to aid a dairy which would be a model, rather than devote his time to districts which could never measure up to the proper standard.

DAILY MAIL SERVICE Balfour Rejoice Over Change—Personal Mention (Special to The Daily News) Balfour, April 6.—This district will have a daily mail service after tomorrow. Mrs. Jack Peachy, the mail carrier, will also assume her duties tomorrow. This new service will be a great boon to local residents as heretofore only a tri-weekly service was in force. Mr. Peary of Livingston, Montana, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Gallup. T. G. Procter's windmill for irrigation purposes now under construction in the piece of construction and workmanship.

Mr. Ross of Queen's bay who recently visited Winnipeg, has now returned with his bride and is settling on his ranch which formerly was known as West's. Alex. Mackay who has a ranch here, has now a fine team and is doing much work in the district. Mr. Mackay is spending a few days in Nelson.

ERNIE HAPPENINGS (Special to The Daily News) April 13.—Miss Callin of the Home hospital nursing staff has received the sad intelligence of her mother's death, which occurred in Winnipeg very suddenly. Miss Callin left for that city by the C. P. R. express tonight.

Mrs. W. R. Ross entertained a number of her friends yesterday afternoon to a delightful buffet luncheon and bridge party. James McEvoy, chief engineer and land commissioner of the coal company, has left for Winnipeg by the C. P. R. express on business connected with the company.

A broken water main on Victoria avenue necessitated the shutting off of the water supply of a building to the very town for some hours yesterday while repairs were being made.

CANCEL REGISTRATION

ONLY ONE PRINCE RUPERT TO BE RECOGNIZED

GEORGE T. KANE MUST CHOOSE ANOTHER TITLE

(Special to The Daily News.) Victoria, April 4.—The government, acting upon the just-presented report of surveyor general E. B. MacKay, has decided to cancel the registration of Prince Rupert as the name of George T. Kane's townsite in Aberdeen canyon, on the Skeena river, and to grant registration of the name to the G. T. P. railway company, as that of the new terminal city, 10 miles away from Mr. Kane's holdings.

The contemplated action of the government is based on equity, the point being taken that, knowing the name to have been chosen by the railway company, Mr. Kane unilaterally appropriated what was virtually in the same position as a recognized trade mark, although as yet unregistered. The circumstances that eastern purchasers of lots in the Prince Rupert townsite may legitimately complain of deception, also influenced the government's decision. In plain words, Mr. Kane is held to have taken unfair advantage of a technicality to the very possible prejudice of the general public interest. Whether or not Mr. Kane receives any compensation for the loss of the townsite name will rest upon the generosity of the railway company. The government claims, and will exercise the right to cancel the existent reg-

istration by an order-in-council. Another townsite, known as South Prince Rupert, just north of Mr. Kane's location, has also been registered, the plan filed at the lands and works office bearing the date, May 13, 1907, but it is most improbable that an objection will be taken to this registration. Both townsite locations are distant some 10 miles by water from the future city of Prince Rupert. Mr. Kane and others are interested in lands in the subdivisions which abut upon Porpoise bay, and through which the Grand Trunk Pacific railway is certain to pass.

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All kinds, warranted true to name, clean, thrifty, roses, flowering plants, shrubs 10c; canna, dahlias, etc. Small fruit plants, largest assortment in Canada; 100 varieties; Wonderful Herber, Raspberry. Tested cut Exp. Farm, Ottawa, yielded 1050 quarts per acre; 12 plants, 50 boxes. Largest, best double cropper any ever introduced. It's poor business to buy a thing anywhere before you see our catalogue, worth \$2, but it's free and saves you half.

RIVERVIEW NURSERY CO., Box M., Woodstock Ont.

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Reliable varieties at reasonable prices. No borers, no scale; no fumigation; no damage to stock. No windy agents to annoy you. Buy direct and get trees and plants and seeds that grow. Fertilizers, Bee Supplies, Spray Powders, Spraying Machines, Cut Flowers, etc. Oldest established nurseries on the mainland of British Columbia. Catalogue free.

M. J. Henry's Nurseries

Greenhouses—3010 Westminster Road, Vancouver, B. C. Branch Nurseries—S. Vancouver.

WANTED

to hear from owner having A GOOD FARM for sale. Not particular about location. Please give price and description, and reason for selling. State when possession can be had. Will deal with owners only. L. Darbyshire, Rochester, N. Y. Box 984.

NOTICE NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY. TAKE NOTICE that J. Laing Stocks of Nelson, B.C., occupation, accountant, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of lot E33, thence west 20 chains; thence south 20 chains; thence east 20 chains; thence north 20 chains; containing 40 acres, more or less. J. LAING STOCKS, WM. RYNOCK, Agent. Dated 15th day of December, 1907.

LAND NOTICES

NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY. TAKE NOTICE that John Phillip Evans of Nelson, B.C., occupation bookkeeper, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on the East side of the Columbia river, south of the main creek, running East 30 chains north 20 chains west 40 chains; south 64.97 chains; west 20 chains; south 13.85 chains more or less to point of commencement, containing 343 acres more or less.

JOHN PHILLIP EVANS, JAS. CAMERON, Agent. Dated March 28, 1908.

NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY. TAKE NOTICE that Jacob Weber of Campbell, B.C., intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted about 35 chains south of the northeast corner of Section 11, township 7, thence north 75 chains, to south boundary of Indian Reserve, thence west 20 chains more or less, thence following said bank of river to point of commencement, and containing 240 acres more or less. JACOB WEBER, M. G. LAWLER, Agent. Dated March 9th, 1908.

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LAND NOTICES NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY. TAKE NOTICE that John Phillip Evans of Nelson, B.C., occupation bookkeeper, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on the East side of the Columbia river, south of McDonald creek, running East 20 chains; north 7.846 chains; west 40 chains; south 64.97 chains; west 20 chains; south 18.275 chains more or less to point of commencement, containing 243 acres more or less.

IMPERATIVE

(Special To The Daily News) Ottawa, April 7.—In the house today the Hudson's Bay road was brought up by W. E. Knowles in a lengthy speech. Dr. Schaffner followed in support. M. S. McCarthy in a long speech re-introduced Knowles' resolution, calling for the early construction of the road. The resolution was dropped from the order sheet yesterday, subject to its being brought up on the motion to go into supply. The prairie members fielding the resolution, on the necessity of the road's immediate construction, the only point of difference being the means of raising the money, some members wishing to raise it by the sale of land, while conservatives generally thinking it should be a dominion charge, but all were urgent for early construction. Drs. Cash and Roche were followed by T. A. Burrows and Lake (Qu'Appelle) who succeeded by Turfiff.

Staples reverted to other matters, declaring that the money for the Tercentenary celebration and other matters, which had been set aside, could have been saved and applied to this railway. John Crawford (Portage) and S. J. Jackson (Selkirk) also spoke, the latter sounding the alarm. It all depended on the matter of the money. Mr. McEwen, Mr. McIntyre, neatly and briefly, summarized the arguments of all in favor. Some of the eastern members also spoke favorably. Hon. Frank Oliver made the government's statement. In passing, he referred to Fowler's and McCarthy's arguments regarding land grants made to the Canadian Northern, and the latter pointed out on the question whether the road was to take the shortest route to Hudson's Bay, or to serve the western country. The minister then recalled the premier's statement of last session that the road would be built, and that that statement had been made before the session closed. That nothing had been decided was not due to any lack of sympathy on the part of the government or of any intention not to do the work, but that a statement would likely be made before the session closed.

The opposition leader called at the government's statement of progress made with so great a work, on which all seemed to be of one mind. The matter seemed in reality to stand just where it stood last session. He did not, however, suppose that the matter would interfere with Knowles' consistent support of the government or his satisfaction with their policy. In regard to the project itself, it was one of the latencies of the present session, and he resumed the government had information to justify a reasonable service for a reasonable season. He was glad to see the house unanimous on the matter, but he was disappointed that it had not been accomplished after all. The resolution was then carried without a division.

(Special To The Daily News) Ottawa, April 8.—The exclusion of undesirable immigrants was introduced this afternoon by Hon. Frank Oliver, who, in committee of the whole, further explained the bill to amend the Immigration Act. The object of the act is to make further provision for the exclusion of undesirable immigrants. The present act provides for the exclusion and deportation of undesirable at the expense of the steamship company bringing them to Canada. It has been discovered, however, that when immigrants have passed on to the outside of their native land it is not possible to return them to that land and they must perform remain. With the intention of carrying the law into effect, a regulation was passed on January 8, requiring emigrants to have a through ticket from the land of their origin or be subject to exclusion. This applied to Asiatics in two instances: Japanese from the Sandwich Islands, not under the jurisdiction of the Japanese government but of the United States, who own the islands and who need not receive them if deported; and Japanese from the Sandwich Islands, not under the jurisdiction of the Japanese government but of the United States, who own the islands and who need not receive them if deported.

Hon. J. G. Haggart wanted to know if Canada had power to exclude British subjects for other purposes than quarantine. Mr. Oliver answered that the present act, passed in 1906, had never been questioned. R. L. Borden said that he, in view of the explanation, could not understand the necessity of an act of parliament; the regulation as amended seemed to provide for everything. The premier further explained the government's idea of asking the parliament to create a new cause of exclusion of immigrants not coming direct from the land of birth. R. L. Borden still did not understand the reason of the parliamentary enactment. Hon. Frank Oliver thought it would be easier to deport undesirable who had been allowed to land, by the steamship companies, would better understand that they brought people from lands other than that of their origin at their own peril. Colonel Hughes said he personally would prefer a Hindu who had served the king in India to a galvanized Yankee who had been an anarchist in his own country or in Europe. He later referred to immigrants as animals. There were protests. Colonel Hughes: "Great Heavens! Many of them are not worthy of the name of human being; yet many of them

are at work and admitted by the government." He proposed an amendment to except from the duties on raw tobacco in regular or auxiliary forces of empires. Macpherson in replying to Hughes, declared: "Hindus are not suited to become good citizens of Canada." Colonel Hughes retorted: "I prefer black gentlemen to white anarchists." F. D. Monk, reinforced by R. L. Borden, raised the point that this created a new cause of exclusion and would also exclude Englishmen coming from the colonies or from France. The premier admitted the force of the American experiment to facilitate the manufacture of cheap alcohol by farmers. Hon. Mr. Templeman replied that his department was watching the experiment with interest, but so far had achieved no success. The alcohol on the market was manufactured at the large distilleries last year. Replying to H. S. Clement, Mr. Templeman said that the price of domestic alcohol in the States as 48.9 cents as compared with 55 cents in Canada. The main reason for the difference was that both coal and corn were cheaper there, but said that Germany gave a bonus of 6 or 7 cents on fuel alcohol and put a tax on competing alcohol. Germany also produced an inferior class of power alcohol for the purposes of competition. To compete with petroleum, alcohol must sell at 10 or 12 cents per gallon. The minister informed Mr. Foster that there was no obstacle to the alcohol the day after it was manufactured.

Mr. Foster also enquired regarding cheaper alcohol not explained for manufacturing purposes. The minister expressed a doubt as to the desirability of a limited class of articles in manufacturing of alcohol which could now be used on payment of a tax of only 15 cents. The list included such articles as chloroform, in which alcohol distillate appeared altogether. He believed the list could be considerably extended with safety. Richard Blain (Peel) wanted a government statement as to anti-cigarette legislation. Hon. Mr. Templeman said this bill was not appropriate for dealing with this subject, though the government's sympathies were entirely with Mr. Blain. The premier agreed that cigarette prohibition had no reference to excise. He expressed a doubt as to the desirability of prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of cigarettes with the object of preventing their use by youths. He could not see that it was more desirable than other forms of tobacco. Personally he did not use it. He told of stopping a boy smoker on the street with the admonition: "my boy, you should not do this." The reply was that he would not be asked to state that the reply he got was rebellious. He concluded that this matter was one for domestic remedy. More could be done by speaking than by legislation. The proposed change to a uniform stamp for all tobacco used caused much discussion. Beatrice (London) declared this was an attempt to foist inferior Canadian cigars on the public, while Monk (Quebec) and Clements (Kent) maintained that different stamps discriminated against the Canadian product. Martin (Montreal) tobacco manufacturer, declared that the Canadian leaf could not be used advantageously in cigars. The bill was, however, finally given a third reading.

The amendments to the Immigration Act, excluding immigrants from their countries other than the land of their birth or citizenship, were introduced on Wednesday, and were passed by the house on Wednesday. Colonel Hughes was ably assisted and his amendment to exempt all who had served in the regular or auxiliary forces of the empire, was promptly negatived. Third readings were also given to an act to amend the Bills of Exchange Act; an act to amend the "winding-up" act (Aylesbury); and an act to amend the Land Titles Act (Oliver).

Ottawa, April 9.—Correspondence with reference to the Ross rifle was presented to the house today by Hon. J. G. Haggart. From the papers it appears that an additional order for 10,000 rifles was given to Sir Charles Ross on the 17th of March last. The question of the Ross rifle has been fully considered and upon the advice of the militia council, it was decided to continue to accept the present mark III. rifle until a satisfactory new sight can be determined. On March 25, the government of 4473 was made to the company, this being the balance of an advance of 75 per cent of 52,000 Ross rifles, the orders for which have been placed with the company. Several pages of the returns are taken up with the result of enquiries into all defective rifles. For instance, a cadet at the Royal Military college, Sgt. Tremaine, while cleaning his rifle, cleaned against the table. It slipped to the hardwood floor with the result that the wood work at the upper band was split. A formal investigation was held and storeman Huggins, who has been at the college for 15 years in charge of all classes of rifles, including the Snider, Martini-Henry, Lee-Medford and the Ross, declares that in his lengthy experience he never saw the stock of a rifle to split in the manner in which this particular one was broken. He was of the opinion that the grain of the wood ran in the wrong direction in this rifle. Major Helmer, commander of the school of musketry, sweepingly condemned the Ross rifle in a report upon the series of tests made with that arm at the Petawawa camp last August. He says that the rifle is not a rifle, and that it is not applied under practical conditions, the rifle signally failed. So far as actual results go today's session of the house of commons was one of the busiest of the session, many important government bills being forwarded. The discussion centered especially on the bill to amend the inland revenue act in regard to the duties imposed on cigars and tobacco, in accordance with the resolution introduced at the time of Mr. Fielding's budget speech. It does away with the three classes of cigars, and provides for a single class, those making cigars, cigarettes and tobacco from Canadian leaf, from mixed Canadian and foreign leaf and from foreign leaf only, the product of each in the past having been distinguished by a different

colored label. Hereafter they are to be all of the same color and to place them on the same duties as the duties on raw tobacco, the excise have been increased, the idea being to favor the use of Canadian leaf. In this connection it is expected that British Columbia will be one of the chief gainers, as it is the only province in Canada being that British Columbia is the only tobacco grown in Canada suitable for the manufacture of the better grade of cigars. In the evening there was a discussion as to the quality of Canadian tobacco, principally contributed to by the Quebec members. Teh bill finally passed its third reading.

GALLIHER TO RETIRE. The Daily News has received from Mr. J. A. Macdonald, M. P. P., Rossland, a copy of the following communication from Mr. W. A. Gallihier, M. P., Rossland, as leader of the liberal party in B. C., to have published in these columns: To the Members and Supporters in Kootenay: Owing to business arrangements which will necessitate my leaving Kootenay it will be impossible for me to continue to represent the liberal interests at the next federal election. I wish to take this opportunity of thanking my many friends and supporters throughout the Kootenay for the loyal friendship and cordial support they have always accorded me during the period I have had the honor of being their representative. I shall appreciate all my friends' wishes for my success, and be speaking for my successor the same support and consideration for me as they have so generously given to me in the past. I am confident that the cause of good government and the building up of a greater Canada. I remain, yours faithfully, W. A. GALLIHER. Ottawa, April 8, 1908.

The above announcement, though not entirely unexpected, in so far as it has been known for some time, especially in such cases quicker-acting fertilizers are required. Again, it is not always true that the unit of plant food can be bought most cheaply in slower-acting chemicals. At the present time nitrogen offers practically the cheapest form of nitrogen, pound for pound; yet it is one of the most quickly available fertilizers known. In applying potash and phosphoric acid to fruit trees, at least in soils which are fairly retentive, considerable quantities can be held in reserve—that is, the soil will carry a large stock of these fertilizers on which the tree can draw as definitely as they need them. For various reasons, however, nitrogen cannot be stored up in the soil in the same way. It is rapidly used up, and therefore usually in smaller quantities. It is to be noted further than in the use of nitrogen on fruit trees in the chemical nature of the element. Large quantities of nitrogen are not needed, and even moderate quantities are sometimes dangerous. In an apple orchard all the nitrogen may sometimes be secured from the use of leguminous cover crops, such as cowpeas, soy beans, clover or vetch. As nitrogen is the most expensive element to be secured, there is manifest economy in applying a slow system of nitrogen, which will provide this nitrogen on the ground without the addition of expensive nitrogenous fertilizers. The principal part of Prof. Brooks' work was devoted to a discussion of a very interesting experiment in the fertilization of apple trees carried on at the Hatch experiment station of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. The soil was a heavy loam, and the sulphate and muriate of potash, dissolved rock phosphate, ashes and nitrate of soda. These were used separately and also combined in varying amounts. These fertilizers were applied to young plantations in the spring before the plants blossomed and a year before the recorded crop. The materials were scattered along the rows a few inches from the plants and were cultivated in. In 55 experiments the fertilized plants yielded an average of 6197 quarts per acre, or about 2000 quarts above the average of the unfertilized plants. These fertilizers were much more effective than nitrogenous fertilizers, the fruit being firmer and of better color and favor. The nitrogenous fertilizers, especially heavy applications of manure, made the plants too much to vines, and the fruit was soft and inferior. Particular success was secured with a top-dressing of nitrate of soda in the spring. The nitrate was applied in the form of a broadcast after the foliage was well started, but before any blossoms appeared and while the leaves were perfectly dry. The plants thus treated showed a deeper color, a stronger bloom, larger leaves, and a greater freedom from rust. The fruit yield also was increased from 18 to 31 per cent, largely due to the increased size of the berries; the ripening of the fruit was not delayed beyond the usual time; by the use of the nitrate.

GRAND FORKS PERSONALS. (Special To The Daily News) Grand Forks, April 10.—Mrs. Clement, wife of the late Hon. J. G. Haggart, arrived here from Victoria and will spend the summer at their beautiful summer home, just two miles west of Grand Forks. R. J. Jones, a pioneer resident of Niagara town, who has recently sold his ranch on the north fork of Kettle river, and whose whereabouts since his land deal has been shrouded in mystery, has been located in Spokane, and is now in the city. Contractor George Taylor, who some time ago went to Rochester, Minn., for special treatment, returned home yesterday much improved in health. One of the police, E. Savage, who was confined to the house several days during the past week through illness, is now able to be about again.

REGISTRAR OF YUKON RESIGNS. Ottawa, April 10.—E. Girouard, registrar of the Yukon, has resigned. Napoleon LaLiberte, librarian of the justice department, succeeds him and will combine the two offices at a salary of \$200.

TWO STRINGS

(Special To The Daily News) Vancouver, April 8.—A large section of the Vancouver conservatives passed a resolution tonight favoring Sir Charles Tupper as Vancouver's candidate at the next federal election. It is believed this is the desire of the great majority of the electors. The meeting did not claim to represent the whole local party and did not wish to arouse disaffection in its ranks, and so added a rider that should those favoring Sir Charles fall to secure his nomination at the regular convention, they would join in supporting the convention's nominee. A requisition will be circulated for the signature of the electors favoring the nomination of Sir Charles, asking him to allow his name to go before the convention. Sir Charles recently informed some friends by letter that he was pleased to be the Pictou, Nova Scotia, conservative, but added that he was in the hands of the party and Mr. Borden, and should they deem it wise that he should also contest Vancouver, he would accept the nomination.

FOR THE FRUIT GROWER

FERTILIZING APPLE TREES IN KOOTENAY. EXPERIMENTS IN THE STATES AND ELSEWHERE. At a recent meeting of the horticultural society of the Massachusetts Agricultural college, Prof. W. P. Brooks was the speaker, and his subject was "The Fertilization of Fruit Trees, Especially Apples." He began by stating a few general principles in dealing with fruit trees very slow-acting fertilizers are to be chosen, as a rule. This is because the crop remaining in the land, in soils which are liable to leach, such cases quicker-acting fertilizers are required. Again, it is not always true that the unit of plant food can be bought most cheaply in slower-acting chemicals. At the present time nitrogen offers practically the cheapest form of nitrogen, pound for pound; yet it is one of the most quickly available fertilizers known. In applying potash and phosphoric acid to fruit trees, at least in soils which are fairly retentive, considerable quantities can be held in reserve—that is, the soil will carry a large stock of these fertilizers on which the tree can draw as definitely as they need them. For various reasons, however, nitrogen cannot be stored up in the soil in the same way. It is rapidly used up, and therefore usually in smaller quantities. It is to be noted further than in the use of nitrogen on fruit trees in the chemical nature of the element. Large quantities of nitrogen are not needed, and even moderate quantities are sometimes dangerous. In an apple orchard all the nitrogen may sometimes be secured from the use of leguminous cover crops, such as cowpeas, soy beans, clover or vetch. As nitrogen is the most expensive element to be secured, there is manifest economy in applying a slow system of nitrogen, which will provide this nitrogen on the ground without the addition of expensive nitrogenous fertilizers. The principal part of Prof. Brooks' work was devoted to a discussion of a very interesting experiment in the fertilization of apple trees carried on at the Hatch experiment station of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. The soil was a heavy loam, and the sulphate and muriate of potash, dissolved rock phosphate, ashes and nitrate of soda. These were used separately and also combined in varying amounts. These fertilizers were applied to young plantations in the spring before the plants blossomed and a year before the recorded crop. The materials were scattered along the rows a few inches from the plants and were cultivated in. In 55 experiments the fertilized plants yielded an average of 6197 quarts per acre, or about 2000 quarts above the average of the unfertilized plants. These fertilizers were much more effective than nitrogenous fertilizers, the fruit being firmer and of better color and favor. The nitrogenous fertilizers, especially heavy applications of manure, made the plants too much to vines, and the fruit was soft and inferior. Particular success was secured with a top-dressing of nitrate of soda in the spring. The nitrate was applied in the form of a broadcast after the foliage was well started, but before any blossoms appeared and while the leaves were perfectly dry. The plants thus treated showed a deeper color, a stronger bloom, larger leaves, and a greater freedom from rust. The fruit yield also was increased from 18 to 31 per cent, largely due to the increased size of the berries; the ripening of the fruit was not delayed beyond the usual time; by the use of the nitrate.

SKY CLEARING

A cablegram was received by Messrs. Lennie & Wragge from M. S. Davys in London yesterday to the effect that a long lease had been effected by Mr. Davys on the Silver King mine. It has been known for some time past that Mr. Davys has been organizing a development syndicate in London for the opening up of the Silver King property. Mr. Davys' long lease was effected on the opinion that the main vein of the Silver King, which had been lost at depth, could be recovered. He had a lease upon the property, which he surrendered some time since. Under this lease certain discoveries were made which lent almost certainty to the belief that Mr. Davys' views were correct. By the carrying out of the work would mean the unwinding of a long lease in turn meant capital and a long lease. This Mr. Davys has succeeded in arranging, according to the phrasing of the telegram. What the syndicate means to the community will be done when thought is taken of the number of men employed when the Silver King was thought to be the mainstay of this city. The Hall mine, which was worked in the first instance to accommodate the ore of the Silver King copper. It was only afterwards, when the vein was supposed to have been lost and the deep workings abandoned, that a custom plant and turned its attention to lead rather than to copper ore. It is now certain that the mine will be opened up at once. At the present moment it is practically impossible to get supplies up to the mine to permit of any large operations being undertaken even if they were advisable at first. The Hall mine, which was worked by few men will be sent up just as soon as small advances arrive, the number being augmented from time to time as opportunity offers. Mr. Davys may be expected out later in the season. His operations are far too momentous to permit of his absence, in the view of his London supporters, although there are good men on the ground to whom the workings of the property have long been familiar. There will be some local clearing up to be done which will prove of immediate benefit. The lens which existed in the Hall mine, which was abandoned, is now in process of being cleared up and the credit of the property which in the beginning was the occasion of the city, will be thoroughly cleared up. Speculation as to the smelter is somewhat premature. As far as the Silver King is concerned the smelter's future depends upon the opening of the mine. As far as being a custom plant for the reduction of lead ore is affected the lease of the Silver King enters very little into the case. That is another story.

IMPROVING COAL PLANT

EXTENSIVE ADDITIONS AT C. N. P. COLLIERIES WILL BE ABLE TO HANDLE LARGE INCREASED TONNAGE. (Special To The Daily News) Fernie, April 7.—The coal company has lately been engaged in extensive improvements to their plants both at Coal Creek and Michel collieries having installed new compressors, haulage system and other necessary machinery and are now directing their attention to the improvement of a large new steel tippie at Michel. They are taking advantage of the temporary slack time to rush through many improvements so as to be in a position to take care of the largely increased tonnage that will be required when business resumes its normal condition. They have also placed on the market a great deal of machinery that is being replaced by the new and are getting rid of a number of horse which are not required now owing to the inauguration of the new haulage system. New passenger coaches have been added to the equipment of the mine train besides a supply of slack cars and altogether it looks as if a prosperous season is anticipated.

MINING RECORDS

Certificates of work have been issued on the Gambol to John Smallwood; on the Old Dominion, Last Chance, Climax, Summit and Benhurst to E. R. Brown for recorded owners, April 7th, on the Old Dominion; on the Ophir to J. B. Baxter for the recorded owners. Record has been made of the location of chemical nature of the different mines, about eight miles from Salmo by G. Schwinko. Transfer has been made of a tenth interest in the Tilticum, Lottie K., Skookum and Chinook claims, situated on Fawn creek, a tributary of Skeena creek, 1 1/2 miles from Salmo, by H. Kimber, J. Johnson and H. T. Aitken to J. J. Malone.

TO EXEMPT UNIONS

Washington, April 10.—A bill to exempt labor unions and grangers from the operation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, interpreted recently by the United States supreme court in the Conscientious Objectors' case, was introduced in the house today by Mr. Wilson of Pennsylvania. It provides that nothing in said act is intended nor shall any provision thereof be enforced, as to applying to organizations or associations not for profit and without capital stock, nor to the members of such organizations or associations nor to any arrangements, trusts or organizations of persons engaged in agriculture or horticulture, with a view of enhancing the prices of their own agricultural or horticultural products.

WHAT WOMEN WILL DO

It is not a very far cry from Charles Dickens to melodrama when you come to think of it and there need be no surprise consequently upon the announcement that "What Women Will Do," which comes to light on Tuesday, April 14, is based upon the story of David Copperfield, Wilkins Micawber, Rosa Dottle, Emily, Peggotty and Uriah Heep will be the leading characters. The play is an adaptation of the novel of the season. The scenic effects are elaborate. The comedy element introduced by the Micawber family especially the two oldest children, Wilkins, Jr., and Estella, is said to be excruciatingly funny.

CLOSE FISHING SEASON

(Special To The Daily News) Vancouver, April 10.—The provincial order in council regulating the closed season for trout, ultra vires, and dismissed the case against a man having a trout in his possession on January 29th. The chief justice held that the dominion, having declared a closed season from October 1 to January 1, citizens had a right to catch and possess trout at all other times. The privy council has decided that the dominion alone had the power in this regard. On account of the far-reaching effect of the judgment, it is understood that the province will appeal the decision.

COLLIERY DISASTER

Bath, England, April 10.—Ten miners lost their lives in the Norton Hill colliery in Somersetshire today as the result of an explosion of coal gas. The first rescue party to go down were overcome by the fumes in the mine and were saved only by the greatest difficulty.

FRUIT PACKING

Winnipeg, April 7.—Chief William McRobbie of the Winnipeg fire brigade and at one time captain of the Montreal fire brigade, is lying dangerously ill in the general hospital here. He had his right foot amputated yesterday and his condition is serious.

Three hundred and thirty cases of canned apples that were shipped from the Oshawa Canning company at Oshawa to Winnipeg yesterday were seized by the city health authorities. The apples were found to be infected and to be made by local fruit importers for an investigation by the government into the regulations and methods of examining and shipping fruit in Ontario for western consumption.

A cabinet council meeting will take place tomorrow at which the subject under discussion will be the extension of the telephone construction during the present session. There are a large number of applications on hand from every part of the province, especially where the farmers want the long distance lines extended in order to connect them with the towns in their vicinity.

On Swan lake Indian reserve in southern Manitoba last Sunday the Indians, unable to procure whiskey, started to drink essence of lemon with fatal results. All three have since died.

Negotiations between the street railway company and its conductors and motormen are being continued and a meeting of the men of the men will be held after midnight tonight to receive the reply of the company to the demands presented yesterday. If these are not accepted the men will ask that a board of arbitration be appointed and if the company refuses to arbitrate the men will strike.

Dr. B. Hanna, vice-president of the Canadian orthodontic society for the east tonight. He states that his company contemplates many improvements in their system this year, including the relaying of the main line from Winnipeg to Port Arthur, with a round steel.

Emma Goldman, the anarchist queen, attempted to return to the United States last night but was stopped at the Montreal boundary by American immigration officers and returned to Emerson, Man., the first station on this side of the line, where she registered at the Anglo-Saxon hotel under an assumed name. It is said she will not again be permitted to enter the United States.

The left wing of the Winnipeg party was closely watched by United States Inspector Carr who left on the same train for the south.

ORCHARD MANAGEMENT

As announced some days ago The Daily News has made arrangements to run a special horticultural column every Sunday morning, under the supervision of Roy C. Brock, secretary of the Kootenay Fruit Growers' association. In addition, Mr. Brock has kindly consented to reply to all the queries sent in to this newspaper. The replies appearing in the Sunday News. Subscribers are urged to take full advantage of this offer and The Daily News will be glad to have suggestions whereby the horticultural column can be improved.

MINING CAMPS

The shipments for the past week have fallen below the recent weekly standard set from the Boundary country. This is not due to a decreased output but rather to the improvements made at the Grandby smelter. In the next few months after these improvements here referred to have been completed, the Grandby smelter will again be in a position to beat all records.

What are the conditions necessary for the production of fruit? Anything that will retard the growth of the tree temporarily will cause it to form fruit buds and take on the fruit bearing habit. This by sealing to grass, a portion of the nitrogen and soil moisture will be taken up by the grass and the growth of the tree checked proportionately.

(2) A diet containing less nitrogen, and more phosphoric acid, which is needed for the production of the seeds, and more potash for the growth of the pulp surrounding the seeds and to add color to the fruit and to make the flesh firm, so that it will stand up to shipping.

After the tree has acquired the bearing habit it should receive annual applications of potash and phosphoric acid as the fruit sold each year removes large quantities of these feeding roots. If it does not show satisfactory wood growth during any one year, it should receive a dressing of barn yard manure spread in a circular area around the tree.

The soil is a sandy loam. Before planting the field was plowed 12 inches deep with a subsoiler that ran 12 inches below the bottom of the furrow, so that the ground was thoroughly stirred 24 inches deep. Peas and peaches trees were planted in the fall of 1871 and market garden crops grown between the trees for three years at which time the peach trees began to bear.

Since that time the ground has never been plowed. It has been fertilized each year with potash and phosphoric acid, twice the amount used in the first year, and the ground has been limed at the rate of 30 bushels per acre; a few years ago daisies made their appearance, so for two years a flock of sheep were kept on the ground and the ground was mowed and pastured two weeks in June. For the past four years the grass has been allowed to grow up and die and fall down with the leaves from the trees, being neither mowed nor moved.

Since 1888 it has been sprayed from once to four times each season with Bordeaux mixture and Paris green, as the weather and press of other work would permit. Since 1891 it has been sprayed about 18 years ago it had fallen entirely only two years. Once the blossoms were killed by a late frost and once they were drowned by heavy rains. The only trees that were killed in the orchard today are some four or five Kings, which were killed by the canker which usually attacks this variety. Even the stone cotters were not killed by the change but apparently benefited.

IS GOOD YEAR TO BUILD

There is likely to be a good deal of building going on here during the summer according to the different contractors around the city. Just now there are several new houses being run up in various residential streets. Dr. Magro is having his house on Robson street remodelled and the house is being done by W. W. Bee at his house on Silas street. W. G. Gillett is busy getting out marble at the Kaslo quarry for the new Methodist church. He is of the opinion that as there are very few houses available to build and states he has already figured on several with different people.

Mr. Gillett thinks that this year will be a better year to build than any to come, that the white wakers are no higher than they were the price of lumber has a tendency to fall. Carpenters are getting higher wages here than in either Spokane or Vancouver, where the rate is from \$2.50 to \$3.50 a day. Here the carpenter's wage is \$1 a day. There was a meeting earlier in the year in which the question of a reduction of wages was taken up by the men but the union finally held that the price of living was too high to permit of this being done. In the same relation it may be stated that the stone cutters were going to raise their wages to \$5.00 a day, but eventually determined to allow the old figure of \$3 to remain unaltered.

THE BOUNDARY OUTPUT

GRANBY MINE FIGURES FOR THE YEAR TO MARCH 31

DOUBLE THAT OF CORRESPONDING QUARTER IN 1907

(Special to The Daily News) Phoenix, April 8.—Exactly 29,581 tons of ore dry weight, were shipped from the Granby mines during the first quarter of 1908, which is more than double the output of the corresponding quarter in 1907, when the figures were 13,043 tons.

The shipments for March totaled 11,222 tons, the smelter and mill at the mine being smaller as a reserve of ore was accumulated at the smelter in case of emergency. It is an unusual thing, in smelter practice, to be able to operate a battery of this size without some of the furnaces being under repair some part of the month.

Table with columns: Month, 1907, 1908. Rows: January, February, March, Total.

Table with columns: Mine, Week, Year. Rows: Granby, Rossini, Centre Star, Le Roi, Le Roi No. 2, Iron Horse, Other mines, Total.

Table with columns: Mine, Week, Year. Rows: St. Eugene, Whitewater, Queen, Richmond, Nugget, Kootenay Belle, Silver Cup, Mother Lode, Other mines, Total.

Table with columns: Mine, Week, Year. Rows: Grand Forks, B.C., Granby, Consolidated Co.'s Receipts, Centre Star, Le Roi No. 2, Nugget, Snowstorm, Richmond, Rambler-Caribou, Silver Cup, Mother Lode, Iron Horse, Other mines, Total.

Table with columns: Mine, Week, Year. Rows: Le Roi Smelter Receipts, Northport, Wash., Le Roi, Other mines, Total.

Table with columns: Mine, Week, Year. Rows: Phoenix Liberals, Phoenix, Le Roi, Total.

PROBLEM SOLVED

London, April 8.—As a result of the conference held in this city between Mackenzie King, deputy minister of labor of Canada, John Morley, secretary of state for India, and the earl of Elgin, a satisfactory solution of the difficulty arising from the immigration of Indians to Canada has been found.

Mr. Verigin is a stalwart man on the shady side of forty. He is fair with heavy but handsome features, wears a closely clipped, full beard, is over six feet in height and probably weighs 200 pounds without being at all corpulent.

Speaking of the object of his visit here, Mr. Verigin said: "I came out here first with the intention of getting some timber and putting up a mill to get lumber at reasonable rates for my people. But I am so favorably impressed with the climate that I am determined to bring my people here. It is true that the month is a little cold, but I am assured that it is rather exceptional weather. Still, I see that you can grow fruit here and fruit is just what I want."

"Our country is near the Caucasus mountains, between the Black and the Caspian seas. It has a mild climate. The climate there is very much milder than that which we have experienced near York, Saskatchewan. That is fair to say. We have struggled along fairly well but last year came the climate. There was a bad winter and a worse summer. Our grain was all frozen. I must have more favorable conditions for my people."

"What I would like to get is 7000 or 8000 acres of land together, all arable land, all land fit to grow fruit and to grow vegetables while the fruit was getting ready. Our people number about 7000. That will mean about 1200 male adults. I would not attempt to parcel out the land; so many acres to each family. On the contrary we would form little villages of 15 to 20 families in each village. These would have the land to themselves and would share the back-breaking work of the transplanting and the work of thinning and hand-weeding is unknown where this method is followed.

Cultivation between the rows is given every 10 days, the weeds between the plants in the row being cut out with a narrow or triangular-shaped hoe. While the onions are growing a good dash of nitrate of soda is applied broadcast, most days being sown in the applications. This is repeated several times, until the onions approach the desired size, when all cultivation ceases.

Drainage to be successful with the garden, as with the farm, if there are depressions that are low spots, at some time after rains, drain tile should be employed to make a waterway two or three feet under ground and hasten the removal of the water. If the soil be gravelly and porous, so that the water does not long remain above ground when the rain is over, the land is already sufficiently porous, and tile has better not be used.

Matting for garden use may be made of fine straw, cut-tail flags cut by the heads form, manna grass bull-rushes, sods grass and various other plants. It has various uses in protecting against freeze in early spring, and is made by tying, or weaving the dried plant, straw or grass as wool, upon heavy wire used as warp, so woven that the least amount of air can pass through them. In the spring, when the wind gets into the north, and a freeze is imminent, it is to be laid over the ends of the beds, and rows of tender young plants outside.

Propagation beds are also needed, and like hotbeds should have very rich soil with boards set up at the sides and dirt banked at the outside, making them of proper width to be best covered by the matting so that young plants from the hotbeds may be set in the rows of straw or flats, so as tender plants may be protected during the latter part of spring from a freeze, and also have the hardiest secured from growings in the open.

Letture for summer use can be raised in last spring's hotbeds. With plenty of care in sprinkling, airing, lifting the sash, etc., and later by partial shading, and the crop will be greatly improved thereby. Considerable cultivating of the soil can be avoided in this way.

T GOES HERE

Peter Verigin, the well known leader of the Doukhobors, who is staying at the Queen's hotel with two of his following, Nicholas Zibrov and S. Rebin, the latter of whom is acting as secretary and interpreter, Mr. Verigin speaking very little English, made a startling statement to a reporter of The Daily News yesterday afternoon, in announcing that his purpose for staying in Nelson was to acquire lands for the settling of the whole of the Doukhobors in this province.

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Cultivation between the rows is given every 10 days, the weeds between the plants in the row being cut out with a narrow or triangular-shaped hoe. While the onions are growing a good dash of nitrate of soda is applied broadcast, most days being sown in the applications. This is repeated several times, until the onions approach the desired size, when all cultivation ceases.

Drainage to be successful with the garden, as with the farm, if there are depressions that are low spots, at some time after rains, drain tile should be employed to make a waterway two or three feet under ground and hasten the removal of the water. If the soil be gravelly and porous, so that the water does not long remain above ground when the rain is over, the land is already sufficiently porous, and tile has better not be used.

Matting for garden use may be made of fine straw, cut-tail flags cut by the heads form, manna grass bull-rushes, sods grass and various other plants. It has various uses in protecting against freeze in early spring, and is made by tying, or weaving the dried plant, straw or grass as wool, upon heavy wire used as warp, so woven that the least amount of air can pass through them. In the spring, when the wind gets into the north, and a freeze is imminent, it is to be laid over the ends of the beds, and rows of tender young plants outside.

Propagation beds are also needed, and like hotbeds should have very rich soil with boards set up at the sides and dirt banked at the outside, making them of proper width to be best covered by the matting so that young plants from the hotbeds may be set in the rows of straw or flats, so as tender plants may be protected during the latter part of spring from a freeze, and also have the hardiest secured from growings in the open.

Letture for summer use can be raised in last spring's hotbeds. With plenty of care in sprinkling, airing, lifting the sash, etc., and later by partial shading, and the crop will be greatly improved thereby. Considerable cultivating of the soil can be avoided in this way.

BEAUTY CITY

Thursday, April 16, has been set by the mayor in council last night as a general cleaning up and arbor day, a public hall day being proclaimed for the occasion. Trees for planting will be obtained for any citizen desirous of setting them out on the boulevards.

The little asparagus plants are very small at first and you should look carefully in weeding for you will pull them up. As soon as they are a good size to mix in a few radish seeds, as they will come up early and make the row and you can tend and keep the weeds down while waiting for the asparagus to come up.

Keep well tended and free from weeds. In fact, just like you would a bed of onions from seed. The plants grow all summer and can be dug in the fall and stored in the ground till spring.

Early in the spring take up the plants and set them were they are wanted, first putting the bed in the best of condition. Spade it up very deep and work it up fine. It is a good plan to work in a lot of well-rotted manure to make the soil loose and rich. A tolerably moist place is good, but that is not important. Better choose the place that will be most convenient and fix the ground to suit. You can't make it too rich.

Mark out the rows from two to four apart and set the plants two or three to the foot in row. Set about four inches deep, just like you would raspberry plants. Cover all over with mulch or straw, but that is not important. Better choose the place that will be most convenient and fix the ground to suit. You can't make it too rich.

Keep well tended for the first season, like you would potatoes. Hoe or cultivate just as you would in the fall cover all over with manure deep enough so that weeds cannot come up through it. If any weeds show through in the spring put on more manure. Keep this up every season and you will have no more trouble with the bed. The asparagus will come up through any amount of manure. You can begin cutting the second season and from then on the bed will get better every year for a long time and is a permanent affair.

Starting Onions in Hotbeds—Seeds of White Globe, Ailsa Craig and Prize-taking onions sown in five inches of good soil in moderate hotbed April 15, in rows 18 inches apart, the plants standing six inches apart in the row. The tops and roots are slightly cut back and there is not more than 5 per cent loss in any well-transplanted plant. This is the best way to grow onions. The back-breaking work of the transplanting and the work of thinning and hand-weeding is unknown where this method is followed.

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"Dreamers" Into Pra

A NOVEL GAM

NON-BELIEVERS IN NION MUST BE ARSON IS BE HOME TO THE NEW CULT.

Medicine Hat, April 10.—A hearing which is being held at the court house here, in the charge of having burned Lehn, in the Josephine, south of here, promises to draw out for a considerable time. It was expected that the prisoners to give evidence in the witness box, against Lehn, today, their agent, however, was destroyed by the fire. The first witness in the case was Lehn, wife of Lehn, who testified that she had seen the charge of having burned Lehn, in the Josephine, south of here, promises to draw out for a considerable time. It was expected that the prisoners to give evidence in the witness box, against Lehn, today, their agent, however, was destroyed by the fire.

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A petition was read from ten householders on Anderson street, Fairview, asking for a water sewer.

City engineer Lawrence said the cost, outside of the pipe in hand, would be approximately \$407.

Mayor Taylor said that already \$12,000 had been added to the estimates and every additional item simply added to the taxation. There was not the revenue to do this thing.

Dr. Magro is having his house on Robson street remodelled and the house is being done by W. W. Bee at his house on Silas street. W. G. Gillett is busy getting out marble at the Kaslo quarry for the new Methodist church. He is of the opinion that as there are very few houses available to build and states he has already figured on several with different people.

Mr. Gillett thinks that this year will be a better year to build than any to come, that the white wakers are no higher than they were the price of lumber has a tendency to fall. Carpenters are getting higher wages here than in either Spokane or Vancouver, where the rate is from \$2.50 to \$3.50 a day. Here the carpenter's wage is \$1 a day. There was a meeting earlier in the year in which the question of a reduction of wages was taken up by the men but the union finally held that the price of living was too high to permit of this being done. In the same relation it may be stated that the stone cutters were going to raise their wages to \$5.00 a day, but eventually determined to allow the old figure of \$3 to remain unaltered.

THE WEEKLY NEWS, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1908

As announced some days ago The Daily News has made arrangements to run a special horticultural column every Sunday morning, under the supervision of Roy C. Brock, secretary of the Kootenay Fruit Growers' association. In addition, Mr. Brock has kindly consented to reply to all the queries sent in to this newspaper. The replies appearing in the Sunday News. Subscribers are urged to take full advantage of this offer and The Daily News will be glad to have suggestions whereby the horticultural column can be improved.

There is likely to be a good deal of building going on here during the summer according to the different contractors around the city. Just now there are several new houses being run up in various residential streets. Dr. Magro is having his house on Robson street remodelled and the house is being done by W. W. Bee at his house on Silas street. W. G. Gillett is busy getting out marble at the Kaslo quarry for the new Methodist church. He is of the opinion that as there are very few houses available to build and states he has already figured on several with different people.

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